Kosauth and Szemere.

The Courier and Enquirer contains 2 letter from BARTHOLOMEW SZEMERE, a Hungarian gentleman of distinction, who served as Minister of the Interior and President of the Ministerial Council in the Revolutionary Government of which Kossuth was the head. In this letter, as our readers will perceive, Kossuth is very severely assailed. It is as follows

MR. EDITOR: In the number of the 20th December, 1851, of your journal, "The Semi-Weekly Courier and New-York Enquirer," in its morning edition, an atticle is inserted, with the heading "Governor Kossyng." In it is embodied the authentic act of abdication of the Government by Kossuth, and among the names of the superribers thereto, I find also my own.

among the names of the substrates taken ago my own.

I did, indeed, take part in the business of the war, which we were compelled to wage for our constitutional liberty and independence, against the Austrian dynasty. I have, indeed, participated in the tholy war, but in so doing I only falfilled my duties as a citizen and man, and consequently I have done nothing which could entitle me to lay claim to any participal glory; yet, on the other hand, I must insist that I have done nothing which could, by any means, bring shame upon me, or soil a clear conceince.

I feel myself, therefore, constrained, for the sake of truth—for my own honor and political character— o make the following declarations: I. That I never subscribed that act of abdication.

That I never subscribed that act of abdication.
 That I never saw the same.
 That petther my sense of duty as a citizen nor a patrict would ever have allowed me to put my mature to that act, had I ever seen it, or had is istence ever been made known to me, which never at the text.

existence ever been made known tome; which never was the fact.

Since it is undoubtedly the fact that Mr. Kossuth neither was nor could have been compelled to that abdication by any moral or physical force whatever, and, as beside Mr. Kossuth himself had for weeks or even months before spoken of General Gorgey as a traitor, I cannot see how his abdication and transfer of the supreme power into the hands of a traitor can be consistent with his so-much praised become and love of country. In war and in revolutions the hero and superior mind is manifested not by words, but by deeds. In the controversy between Kossuth and Gorgey in Arad, on the 11th of August, 1849, one or the other must have sunk, and we see that neither of them appears to have been a hair the worse. Gorgey caused Kossuth to be requested to abdicate, and Kossuth hastened to do it, and immediately thereafter fled across the Turkish boundary.

It is important to remark here, that at this moment there were still in the hands of the nation four for-tresses and two of these the strongest in the whole country, namely: Komorn and Peterwardein, as well as army of 135,000 men and 300 field officers. I believe, that never before in the history of the world has the head of a nation turned his back on

world has the head of a nation turned his back on so powerful a military force.
Gorgey laid down his arms only with 26,000 men. The rest of the army surrendered only because they heard not only that Mr. Koessuth had abdicated, and by so doing had declared the hopes of the nation as forever lost, but that he had himself fiel the country, giving himself no thought for the fate of his party, his friends, the army, the for tresses and the nation. He went over the boundaries entirely alone; he avoided carefully his friends and acquaintances, especially all those who assembled on the boundaries—in order, that he might the more certainly secure his own safety.

Mr. Kossuth was chosen Governor on the 14th of April, 1849, not direally by the people, but by the

Mr. Kossuth was chosen Governor on the 14th of April, 1849, not directly by the people, but by the National Assembly, provisionally, and not by votes, but by acclamation, and under the condition of ruling in connection with the Ministry, which was also made responsible for everything.

It is true that Mr. Kossuth could resign his office. In this case, if the National Assembly were in session, new dispessitions of authority could have been made: in the absence of the Assembly, the Government must of necessity remain in the hands of the Ministers.

Ministers.

It is not necessary to remark that the nation had the sovereign right to delegate executive power, but that the person to whom the same had been delegated could never transfer his right to a third party.

Mr. Kessuth, however, on the 11th of August, 1840, in Arad, not only resigned, which he had the power to do, but not only did not assemble the Ministry, which had incevived powers of government contemporaneously with himself, but ha transferred to another the power, which had been intrusted to his own person.

to another the power, which had been intrusted to his own person.

He did more: he appointed a dictator, which he was not himself.

Mr. Kossuth can no longer consider himself either in law or in right as the Governor of Hungary,
Because he voluntarity surrendered this power:
Because he transferred this power to another,
which he had no right to do:
Because he also abdicated in the name of the whole Ministry, without having previously consulted them:

sulted them:

Because he immediately transferred the power of
the State to Gorgey, a man whom he, and he more
than all others, had long before considered a traitor.

Finally, because he did all this without consult-

Finally, because he did all this without consulting with, and without the knowledge of that Ministry, which had been appointed with him, and consequently, even so far as mere form is considered, acted contrary to the law.

It is not my intention to dissect the unfortunate and ever fluctuating policyfor Mr. Kossuth; yet as I am obliged to exculpate myseif from any inferences to be drawn from that act, which, never theless, though done in my name, was done without my knowledge and without my consent, it is impossible for me on this occasion not to declare, that Mr. Kossuth has no claim either in law or of right, to the character of Governor of Hungary. Not in law, because he so hastily surrendered the office, without even observing the legal forms; not of right, because, while on the 14th of April, 1849, when our troops while on the 14th of April, 1849, when our troops while on the 14th of April, 1849, when our troops were everywhere victorious, we saw him stand forward as Governor, yet afterward, on the 11th of Angust, 1849, when we were suffering continual defeat, we saw him hastily and precipitately free himself from the same office, that is to sav, in the day of victory and giory he accepted the office, at the day of danger, he surrendered it to the first who demanded it of him.

And now he steps forward, weakly and unconscinctionally forgetting all this, before the world, as the

and now he stops forward, weakly and unconscienciously forgetting all this, before the world, as the Governor of Hungary, and as the dictator among his fellow-exiles, demanding from us unconditional obedience, and asks a second time for a power for which he showed himself before partly incapable, and part of which he masused.

However much I pay the political want of conscience shown in his political character, however much he [17] may rejoice if he should succeed by his rhetorical agitation to obtain money and sympathy for the cause of Hungary, in order that he may in some measure resione, what he has injured by his uncalculating, teverish, vacillating, unprincipled policy, yet on the other hand every sensible minused Hungarian must be convinced that to recognize Mr. Kossuth as Governor, or as he carnestly claims to be acknowledged, the absolute Dictator, would be equivalent to devoting the cause of Hungary for a second time to a savere downfull. We welcome him, therefore, in our ranks only as a single gifted painot, perhaps even the first among his equals, but as Governor we cannot a knowledge him, we who know his past career, and who value divine liberty, and our beloved fatherland above every personal consideration.

While I respectfully request you, Mr. Editor, to receive these lines, I take at the same time the liberty to make the fellowing remarks: Criterise, examine, condemn, as mouch as you will, the actions of these persons who have appeared in the late Hungarian ward of Independence, we deserve that so achor with contemptions hand the came itself, for that cause was all ease has pure and holy as the war of the American Revolution, in a word, we were the defenders of right and law against the efforts of faithlessness and anarchy, we were the bereea, the appeared to the increase at the first approach of danger he was the first to shrink. In forming an opinion upon his career and he has political character, this is all the more importional doubt a man the most avaricious of glory, that ever lived, I alw his political character, this is all the more important and decisive test, since he, (who is beyond all
doubt a man the most avaricous of glory, that ever
lived.) aiways, in every way, by every possible
means, endeavored to concentrate confidence in his
own person; and hence it was natural enough, that
by his weakness in the day of danger the cause of
the nation fell with him. The people, however, remained stendfast, while he had become a fugitive,
and, with his cressing the boundaries of Rungary,
he filled no longer that high place, to which the confidence of a brave people had clevated him.

BARTHOLOREUS SERMERS,
formerly President of Rungarian Ministerial Council.

Paris, 4th Jan., 1882, No. 12 Rue Hoursautt.

To these statements—in many tengents self.

-To these statements-in many respects selfcontradictory-Gov. Kossurn will doubtless reply in a conclusive manner. Meanwhile we make a few suggestions bearing upon the subject at issue.

1. Szemere, though a man of high personal character as far as we are informed, always pursued a different policy from Kossuth and was divided from him on party questions. He was more ultra, and sought to carry matters more rapidly forward. Had he been at the head of affairs the declaration of independence would have been made long before it actually was: and yet we think that no man, judging the matter impartially and with knowledge of the state of things among the Hungarian people, can deny that the policy of Kossuth was much the wiser and better for the country-that he was right and Szemere utterly wrong.

2. The zeal of Mr. Szemere now to accuse Gov. Kossuth, proves that however true a patriot he may be in sentiment, it is yet possible for him to serve the cherished ends of Austrian despotism, and to give expression to a feeling of dissatisfaction at the relative prominence of another man, whom he cannot but admit to be a "gifted patriot, perhaps even the first among his equals." For these reasons, Mr. Szemeren, by no means to be admited as an unprejudice? and reliable witness upon the questions at issue.

3. His opinion that the abdication of power into Gorgey's hands ought not to have been made, and that the war might have been continued with any hope, proves the unsoundness of his judgment. Been had been defeated, and Gorgey had suffered great losses. The army was reduced in numbers, and demoralized by defeat; the bank machinery was lost and there were no pecuniary means to carry on the war. In the council he'd at Arad to decide on the course to be pursued, Gorgey declared, and, as we have understood, produced evidence to sustain the declaration, that the Russian commander was ready to treat and would treat with him (Gorgey) on the baris of preserving the independence of the nation. As a preliminary to this, it was necessary, Gorgey insisted, for the supreme power to be committed to his hands. A council was held, where Kossuth and four Ministers (all that were then in Arad) were present. After a long discussion, there was a majority of votes in favor of the abdication, as the best chance of defending the national independence, and it was accordingly executed. We have always understood that Mr. Szemere was present at that council and voted against the abdication, but have never before heard that he was not aware of it, or that his name was not attached to it by himself in compliance with the decision of the majority. Wo suspect there is something here which he has not seen fit to tell. 4. Mr. Szemere thinks Kossuth ought no longer

to be called Governor, because he left Hungary after all was lost. It is to be observed that Mr. Szemere did the same thing, and very wisely, we think, since to remain would have been to be hims or shot. But we apprehend that his jealousy of Kossuth's position is not to be estimated very highly against the universal centidence of the Hungarian people in Kessuth and their attachment to him, as testified to by Mr-Brace and other recent travelers in Hungary, and as evidenced by the absolute exclusion of all intelligence respecting him now practiced by the Austrian Government. Both Hungary and Austria still regard Kossuth as the chosen and beloved chief and the great human hope of the Hungarian people, and against facts like these his enemies must labor in vain. The cause of Hungarian independence and of the independence of Europe fortunately does not depend on them. but on abler, wiser and more reliable agents.

5. It is a fact that in this hour of defeat and depression Kossuth is doing much and Szemere nothing to retrieve the cause of Hungary. What right then has the inactive to assail the active patriot ?

P. S .- Since the above was in type we have received The Daily News of Jan. 23, containing a letter from Mr. S. VUKOVICH, who was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of which Szemere was a member. From that letter we make the following interesting and important extracts relating to the abdication and the present position of Kossuth. It is written in reply to the letter of Count Casimir Batthyany, which we noticed some time since:

When the intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Temes war reached the Governor Kossuth, who was then in the fortress of Arad, he immediately sum-moned a council of the ministry to deliberate on moned a council of the ministry to dehoerate of moned a council, at this council, in which all the ministers took part [Szemere included], it was resolved to invest Gorgey, who stood alone at the head of an unconquered army, with full powers for negotiating a peace. It was, moreover, resolved to dissolve the Government, which could not be carried on in any fixed place of the under the existing elecumstances. We did contained in it, while he was st thained in it, while he was sure that the high old enter into no negotiations with him so long as south and his ministry were thought to be behind would enter into no negotiations with him so long as Korsuth and hir ministry were thought to be behind him. The ministers who were present, after a short deliberation, considering it to be their duty not to stand in the way of the negotiation which had been resolved on as necessary, accordingly sent their resignation to the Governor, whom they requested to resign as well. The Governor soon after sent his abdication for counter-signature by these members of the ministry, and necordingly the Government formally distolved itself, after having done so de facts in the previous council of ministers. I must mention the circumstance that in the Governor's insument of abdication conditions were prescribed for Görgey, which were not increted in the original instrument of authorization issued by the fell counter-

mention the circumstance that in the Governor's insumment of abdication conditions were prescribed
for Görgey, which were not inserted in the original
instrument of authorization issued by the fail councit. These conditions were, the preservation of the
patienality and the autonomy of Hungary. Four
inserters took part in this resignation of the Govcrinor, as above stated, Aulich, Csanyi, Horvath and
I. Two of the ministers, Szemere and Bathyany,
were absent when the formal declaration of the abcitation was discussed at Csanyi's residence. I have
not mentioned among the ministers our late colleague, the Finance Minister, Dushek, because his
treachery, which was afterward brought to light,
excludes him from our ranks. From all these circumstances, it will be manifest how unjust the reproaches of Count Casmir Bathyany are, that no
new Cabinet Council was held.

It is notorious that Gorgey abused the fall powers

It is notorious that Gorgey abused the full powers the preservation of Hungary by a negonation to peace, by an ignominatous treachery to his native country. From that very moment the power con peace, by an ignormal representation of the power conterred on him by the above mentioned institution,
and its conditional addication of the Gr eraped consequently and I gally reverted to him who had invested
him with it. To deny this could be to recognise in the
partial rate which crushed Hangary in consequence of
that treachery, regionate right and lawful power.

The noble Count himself and lowfel pour.

The noble Count himself answers the question why koesuth, before crossing the Turkish frontier, the put renume power again? He states that Kossuth could not know, before crossing the frontier, the entastrophe of Vilagos, and therefore left the country, in the belief that Gorgey would faithfully fusfil his commission—a belief which was the more satural, because Gorgey had an unconquered army under him, and almost all the fortresses at his direction, a cover more than sufficient is carry on army under him, and almost all the fortresses at his disposition, a power more than sufficient is carry on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The roble Count old not take his present view of this question when, after the treachery of Gorgey became known, he countersigned the order written at Viddin by Kossuth, as Governor of Hungary, to the fortress of no-

norn.

I, however, perfectly agree with the nobic Count, that the nation, once more restored to its constitution, the nation, once more restored to its constitution. I, however, perfectly egree with the noble Count, that the nation, once more restored to its constitutional existence, and free from foreign yoke, will have the unimited right to dispose of all the affairs of the country, and consequently of the executive power. To assert a contrary opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not of a liberated nation, which, of course, would have the right to choose where it will, but of a nation crushed by an usurping power, the rioms of Kossuth as elected Governor of Hangery, ere, findout, langed.

[also concur with the noble Count that Lossuth

I also concur with the noble Count, that Kossuth is not the exclusive representative of our native country, and of our war of liberty and independence. Hungary is historically represented by all those who trungary is historically represented by all those who took part in the constitutional and military vindication of its rights, and score especially and side by side with the Governor, by the constitutionally chosen Members of the House of Representatives. I consider, however, Kossath to be the chief representative of the interests of our nature country, on account of his decise as well as his possition; but I am far indeed from see leg in him a Dictator. A Dictatorship would find in all those who, like me, hold firmly to the republican pair cipies pronounced by him, the most determined operation.

Requipment purpoises, have not been considered.

on principles have not been proclaimed try, and Koznik could only faithfully represent the proclaimed will and feeling of the nation, by macribing them on his bonner. Immediately ofter the Declaration of Independence, all the manifestations of the National wife wire unanisoms in the desire for a Republic. The Ministry, which was nominated by the Governor, as

a consequence of that Legislative act, declared in both houses of the Diet, that its efforts would be directed to the establishment of a Republic. Both Houses joined in this declaration, and in the Government no opposition whatever was manifested against it. One of the first acts of the new Government was to remove the crown from all national against it. One of the first acts of the new Government was to remove the crown from all national scutcheons, and from the great seal of Hungary. The press in all its shades developed Republican principles. The new semi-official paper bore the name of The Republic. It is true that the Government was only Provisional, for the war continued, and the definitive decision of this question depended on unforeseen circumstances. We should have preand the definitive decision of this question appendix on unforesteen circumstances. We should have preferred almost any settlement to the necessity of a subjection to the Austrian dynasty; and at the price of emancipation from that detested power, the nation would ever have been prepared, for the sake of aid, to choose a King from another race, but certainly if it had been the unabled vistor in the struggle, never. Monarchical Government would have been for us the mere resort of expediency. The Government of our wishes and principles was the Republic.

I do not feel at all convinced, as the noble Count I do not feet at all convinces, as are not sugary are incompatible with a democratic republic. I find, on the contrary traits in them which lead me to an opposite conclusion. The aggregate character of the numerous sublitty which resigned its privileges in the Diet of 1847-18 of its own accord, and which in the Diet of 1847-48 of its own accord, and which was in its nature more a democratic than an aristocratic body, because neither territorial wealth nor rank interfered with or disturbed the equality of its rights—the national antipathy to the system of an upper house, which was considered as a foreign institution, because it had been introduced under the Austrian dynastv—the immemorial custom of periodically electing all officials, and even the judges—the detestation in which bureaucracy and ail the in struments of centralization were held in all ages, while the attachment to the municipal self-govern-ment was irradicable—the fact that in consequence of the laws which had been sanctioned in April, is, the county author thes formerly only elected in the nobility were democratically reconstitu-, and exercised their functions in this form til ted, and exercised their functions in this form till the catastrophe of Vilagos, without the sighest oblision between the different classes of society—the peaceful election of the representatives of the last Det conducted almost on the principle of universal suffrage—sil these facts unmistakeably prave that the germ of democracy lay in our institutions, and that these could receive a democratic development without any concussion. Those characteristic traits of our nation which have been so often misrepresented as signs of an aversion to a republic, and which may be more properly called civic virtues—as, for example, our respect for law, our antiptathy to untried political theories, our attachment to traditional costoms, and our price in the history of our country, are no obstacles to, but rather guarantees, and even customs, and our price in the history of our country, are no obstacles to, but rather guarantees, and even conditions of, a republic, which is to be national and enduring. It would be indeed an unprecedented event in history if raunch royalum could be the characteristic of a country which, like Hungary, has found in its kings for three hundred years the lines are their ceferce had to wage aix bloody wars against the overeit.

their ceferce had to wage six bloody wars against their ceferce had to wage six bloody wars against its dynasty.

As to the criticisms by the noble Count of the personal character of Koesuth, I take leave to assert that a great majority of the Hungarian nation do not share his opinion. It is not no tack to appear as a personal advocate, and I wish, therefore, to advert only to one point of his attack, which may seem to be based on facis. The noble Count asserts that Kossuth has attained to power by doubtful means. I am amazed at this assertion, knowing, as I do, that Kossuth was proposed by Count Louis Batthyany, and nominated by the King with the universal applianse of the nation, to the Ministry of France. After the resignation of the first Hungarian Ministry, he was freely and unanimously elected by the Diet to the Presidency of the Committee of Delene, and after the declared forfeiture of the dynasty to the Governation of the country. I know no more honorable means by which a man can be raised to power.

I am unable to guess at the molives of the patriotic Count, which have prevailed on him to publish the latter part of his letter; and I must believe that its consequences will be prenecious to our common cause of on preconcilable dission, between our countryment.

the latter part of the remediate to our common cause it on are conclude dissons between our countrymed should be the unhappy result.

I trust, Sir, that your friendly sentiments for the welfare of Hungary will prevail on you to give these lines a place in votr extended journal, and I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. VUKOVICS.

Late Minister of Justice of Rungary. London, Jan. 17, 1852.

HOSSUTH IN OHIO.

Kossuth's Speech to the People. From the Columbus State Journal, Fe

The 5th of February, 1852, will long be remembered in Columbus. The sun rose in an unclouded sky, the weather was moderate and agreeable, and everything promised well for the great demonstration. Early the sound of hammers and saws was heard, and soon a substantial and capacions platform was raised directly in front of the old Court House. Long before the time appointed for the speeches, the people began to gather around, and all the eligible places on the fences, awnings, and in the windows of the Court House, &c., were oc-

At Il o'clock Gov. Kossuth, accompanied by Gov Wood and the Committees of reception, &c., passed which could not be carried on in any fixed place of safety under the existing cfroundances. We did not, however, insert in the instrument investing Gorgey with full power (and dispatched to him immediately) the abdication of the Government. On the same day—it was the 11th of August, 1849—Gorgey declared in the presence of some of the ministers who had assembled at Csanyi's (who was one of them) that he could not accept the commission because the resignation of the Government was not contributed in it, while he was sure that the enemy very impressive and appropriate style.

Hop. SAMUEL GALLOWAY then came forward and a most elequent and glowing speech, welcomed essurn to the Capital of Ohio. In reply, Kossutu said:

Gentlemen, you will kindly excuse me for not un-

covering my head. I am some what sick, and I must take care so as not to become still more sick, because I want to preserve my strength.

Sir, I most humbly thank you for the information of what I owe to Ohio for my liberation. I stood upon the ruins of vanquished greatness in Asia, where tidings from Young America are so seldom heard that indeed I was not acquainted with the fact Sull, I loved Ohio with affection and with admiration before I knew what I had yet to hear. neard heat indeed I was not acquainted with the fact Sull, I loved Ohio with affection and with admiration before I knew what I had yet to hear. Now I will love her with the affection and tenderness of a child, knowing what part she took in my restoration to life—because to liberty.

Sir, permit me humbly to decline those praises which you have been pleased to bestow upon me perconslly. I know of no merit—I know only the word cuty, and you are acquainted with the beautiful lines of the I lish poet—

the lish poet—
The dearet the grave or the prison,
Ellumed by a rather's name.
That the troubles of all wholave risen
On the try bridge to family.

I was glad to bear that you are familiar with the astory of our struggles, and of our achievements, red of our aims. This dispusses me from speaking the multiple is a great tenefit to see, because in-

and of our aims. This displaces me from speaking much, and that is a great benefit to use, because indeed I have speken very much.

Sir, entering the young State of Onio—that giant in its very youth—though my mind be constantly filled with home ward thoughts and homeward sorrows, still, so wonderful is what I see, looking at it through the glass of your short history, that even my sorrows telex for a moment in their torturing pangs while I look around me in astonishment, and rub my eye to ascertain that it is not the magic of a dream which makes your bold, mighty, and flourishing carried men, scattered over the vast wilderness, aghi-ing for their lives with scalping Indians, and now runbers two millions of free, happy men, who, gen-erous because free, are conscious of their power, and weigh heavily in the acade of mansind's destiny. How wonderful that the exided chief of a distant-How we need in that the existed chief of a distant European nation of Asiatic origin, which, amid the raging waves of centuries sweeping away empires by its flood, stood for a thousand years like a rock, and protected Christendom, and was the bulwark for civilization against barbarism—how wonderful that the existed chief of that nation had to come to this line where a mighty nation grows up, as it were, over night, out of the very earth, and found this nation protecting the rights of humanity, when offended in his own humble self, and found that useful nation as swa manus sen, and found that useful nation ready to stretch its powerful, gigantic arm over the Atlantic to protect all Hungary against oppression, and found her pouring the balm of her sympathy into the bleeding wounds of Hungary, that, regenerated by the fathful spirit of America, it may yet rise ence more independent and free, a breakwater to the flood of Russian ambition, oppressing Europe and threatening the world.

the flood of Russian ambition, oppressing Europe and threatening the world.

Citizens of Columbus, the namesake of your city, when he discovered America, fittle thought that he would liberate, by his discovery, the Gid World. (Cheers, I And those exiles of the Old World, who, 64 years ago, first settled within the limits of Ohio, at Marietta, little thought that the first generation which would leap into their steps would make despots tremble and oppressed nations rise. (Great cheering.) And yet, thus it will be. The mighty outburst of popular feeling which it is my wonderful iot to witness, is a revelation of that fature too clear not to be understood. The Eagle of America heats its mighty wings the Stars of America illumine Europe's night, and the Stars spangled Banner, taking under its presection the Hungarian flag, fluttering lofsity and proudly, in an imposing attitude, telis under its pratection the Hungarian flag fluttering loftily and proudly, in an imposing attitude, tells the tyranis of the world that the right of Freedom must sway, and not the whim of despots, but the must sway, and not the want, to law of nations rule. [Cheers.] Go on, go on, young Eagle of America! Thy

place is not more upon the top of the low hills where thou restest till now, growing in proud security. Thy place is above the mountains—above the hills. Thy place is high up, near the sun, that with the rowerful sweep of thy mighty wings thou mayest dispel the clouds of despotts which prevent the sun of freedom over all Europe to rise. [Cheers.] There is thy glorious place. Thither calls thee the thundering voice of thy people, thither calls thee Ohio, that wonderful jewel of the wonderful West. [Cheers.]

[Cheers]
Oh! I will not, indeed, speak longer. [Cries of "Go on, go on ") Yes, gentlemen-I thank you very much. Give me your breath, and then I will go on.

much. Give me your breath, and then I will go on. Great laughter I
Citizens, your young and thriving city is conspicuous by its character of benevolence. There is scarcely a natural human affliction for which your young city has not an asylum of benevolence from the ground of alleviating private affliction to the high level of conseling oppressed nations. Be blessed for it. I came to the shores of your country plending the restoration of the law of nations to its due sway, cruelly violated in my downtrodden fatherland: and as I went on pleading. I met flowers of sympathy. Since I am in Oho I meet fruits (great cheering) and as I go on thankfully gathering the fruits, new flowers arise, still promising more and more beautiful fruits. (Renewed cheering.) That is the character of Onio—and you are the Capital of

Ohio

If I am not mistaken, the birth of your city was the year of the trial of war, by which your nation proved to the world that there is no power on earth that can dare more to touch that lofty building of independence which, by a glorious strungle, was achieved when this was: region was yet a desert, unexplored and unknown. Ohio is a youthful son of this independence, grown up to a giant in a short time. What I saw yesterday and what I see to day, proves that you are conscipus of owing something—of owing

s the character of Onio-and you are the Capital o

and unknown. Only is a youthand son of talks may pendence, grown up to a giant in a short time. What I saw yesterday and what I see to day, proved that you are conscious of owing something—of owing your national existence to that word, "Independence." The glory of your easiern sister States is to have conquered that independence to you. Let it be your glory to have put your mighty weight into the scale, that the law of nations, guarded and protected by you, may afford to every oppressed nation that fair play which America had when it struggled for independence. (Cheers.]

Sir, remeabrance of received benefit is congenial to high minded men; and that "Golden Ruie" to which you so eloquently alluded, is the source of great benefit to mankind, when practiced by a nation powerful like you. But I am not surprised to hear invoked that golden ruie here. It is Franklin County to which Columbus belongs, I haughter and cheers, and it is Franklin who brought not only mere support, but material and from Europe, when America rose to assert its natural right to a national independence on earth. (Cheers: The very name of your County is a pledge of success to me.—there is I There is a bunching advice in it—that advice to which you so elequently alluded. There is the advice of Christianity in it, written by history in your immortal Franklin's name, and that advice is—"Do to others as you would that others should do to you." The acknowledgment of that principle of Christian brotherly love—I have seen it in the generous welcome—but above all I have heard it in those loft typinciples which the eloquent interpreter of the sections—to my country's hope. I thank you most kindly for it.

Last night, having laid down my head on the pillow of your hospitalities, I dreamed of what Franklin brother from Edroge to Ohio proclaimed to my consolation—to my country's hope. I thank you most kindly for it.

Last night, baving laid down my head on the pil-Last night, having laid down my head on the pillow of your hospitalities, I dreamed of what Frankin brought from Europe to strugging America; and I have seen enough of your public spirit to be quite sure that now, when I wake, I will find that the citizens of Frankin County will prove to be those who claim what Frankin claimed, that in the City of Columbus, reality is more delightful than even the most delightful historical dream.

Gentlemen, I am tired out. You must generously excuse me, when I conclude by humbly recommending my poor country's future to your generosity. [Great cheering]

Mr. Scaldino, after the conclusion of Gov. Kos.

Mr. Spalding, after the conclusion of Gov. Kos SUTH's speech, came forward and announced that there would be a meeting at the City Hall this evening, (the 5th.) for the purpose of forming a Kos-UTH Association. Mr. DENNISON then being loudy called for, came

forward and addressed the multitude in a speech of some ten minutes duration, in his usually eloquent and happy style, after which the crowd gave three earty cheers and dispersed.

Gov. Kossurn then retired to his rooms, and there received deputations from abroad, and among them we learn was one from Mt. Gilead, who presented him with \$50.

him with \$50.

Immediately after the close of Kossuth's speech to day, the Committee appointed by the Workingmen's Meeting waited upon him and informed him that they were deputed by the Workingmen of Columbus to invite him to address them at such time as would suit his convenience. Those they represented were not only men who gained their living by toli, but were workingmen in the cause of Hungary and against oppression, no matter where it existed.

They wished, to the extent of their means, to render material aid to the noble cause of Hungarian freedom.

Gov. Louis Kessuth replied: Most gladly would he accept the invitation could be do so with safety. His hie was not his own—it belonged to the great cause of his unfortunate country. He had been forced to speak until he found his lungs giving away, and to continue to address large crowds would be committing deliberate suicide. From the working men he expected much. He folly appreciated their generous motives, for when such men gave, they gave not from their abundance, nor for display, but from the heart.

Forced to decline, he would trust his excuse to the Workingmen of Columbus, whose great characteristic he understood was generosity, and he knew such men had hearts to feel, and would excuse him. The aid they profered for his bleeding country was closely and he knew such men had hearts to feel, and would excuse him. The aid they profered for his bleeding country was Gov. Louis Kessuth replied: Most gladly would

The aid they proffered for his bleeding country was the kind of aid that Hungary needed, and God would prosper and bless those who aided in the great work. Bear my thanks if you please, gentlemen, (con-tinued Gov. Kossuth, to those you represent, and may God bless both you and them.

Kessuth to Chicago.

Kessuth writes as follows to Chicago, ur der date of Jan. 16, from Pittsburgh :

GENTLEMEN: The kind support which you have be-stowed upon those of my unhappy countrymen who, after the bloody struggle and the pangs of cetention, at last arrived on the glorious shores of the land of freedom, was highly gratifying to my feelings. Accept my earnest thanks for this token of your symwho, by il ness, are unfit to earn their livelihood.
Gentlemen, in relieving those Haugarians, the generous people of Chicago have benefited my country. Be pleased to express to them how deeply I feel the deat of gratitude toward them, and how much I regret that my engagements do not allow me to visit them, and heartly shake the hands of those enterprising and generous sons of the West.

Gentlemen, believe me, your most ob't servit.
L. Kossuyii.

L A dispatch from Washington announces that advices were received from Engand by the last steamer to the effect that Mr Bulwer will not return to Washington as Brit sh Plenipotentiary in consequence of ill health It had not been determined by the English Gov ernment whether a new Minister should be appointed or not. Mr. Lawrence expected to be in Paris some ten days, and on his return to London, either a successor to Mr. Bulwer was to be named, or instructions prepared for Mr. Crampton, covering authority for the final settlement of the Nicaragua question. The latter course will probably be pursued, in which event an explanatory treaty will be concluded.

The British Government have made a full and ample apology for the conduct of the commander of the brig Express in firing into the U. S. steamer Prometheus, at San Juan de Nicaragua. The correspondence on the subject Mr. Lawrence and Lord Granville, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, will soon be laid before Congress. REPORT of Professor A. D. Bache, Su-

perintendent of the United States Coast Survey, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Magnetic Variations at Point Priors and San Diego, Coast of California, and Cape Hancock, or Disappointment, mouth of the Countie River, OFFICE COAST SURVEY, WASHINGTON,

Sin: I have the honor to state that the magnetic variations at Point Pinos and San Diego, coast of California, and Cape Hancock, or Disappointment, meuth of the Columbia River, Oregon, as computed from the observations of George Davidson, Esq., Assistant Coast Survey, are as follows: Wer. east Date.
 Point Pinos.
 14° 58° Feb. 1851
 5

 San Diego.
 12° 29° 54ay, 1851
 5

 Cape Hancock or Disap 20° 45° July, 1851
 6

 Pointment.
 20° 45° July, 1851
 6

I would respectfully request authority to publish this communication. Very respectfully, [Signed]
Superintendent Coast Survey, Hon. Thomas Conwin, Sec'y. of the Treasury.

CITY ITEMS.

PHILLIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR .- We accompanied a party of some twenty or thirty gentlemen on Monday, to Morrisiana, to witness an experiment with this new and famous machine. The building selected for the purpose was a simple, twostory frame house, without lath or plaster and of combustible character. The windows and doors were all upon one side, looking to windward, which was so far advantageous for the experiment, that it prevented the escape of the gas from the building.

Mr. Phillips, the inventor, was present with sev. eral assistants and machines of two sizes, Nos. 3 and 4. Before commencing the experiment he made a few practical and simple remarks. There was great misapprehension, he said, about the spread of a fire in a building. The articles in a room were not ignited seriation and so consumed, but the extreme heat caused inflammable matter to exude from the woodwork and thus various parts burst simultaneous ly into a blaze. Hence the necessity of some agent to operate directly upon the flame, by means of which the fire is communicated. Water has no effect upon fiame. It must be applied to the burning material.

Mr. Phillips said that he did not propose to supersede the use of water in extinguishing confiagration but to introduce an auxiliary. In case of fire, so much time elapses before water can be effectively thrown on, that the fire has ample opportunity to get the start of all preventives. The great point is, to nip it in the bud-to take the fire at the very beginning. He said that, at the present fire in Liberty-st., could be have had several machines at hand, and men to work them, he could have arrested the destruction, even at the time when he arrived upon the ground, which was after the fire had been some time burning. Water was thrown in at doors and windows, but without effect. It was, however, effectual when used to drench the opposite houses.

He then proceeded to the experiment. shavings and dry wood was piled on the lower floor in the middle of the room, and ignited. The upper room was shut off and the doors and windows closed, thus destroying the draft, which is the ordinary condition of an ordinary room. The fire blazed fiercely for a minute or two, when the door was opened and an Annihilator of size No. 3 was thrust in. It quenched the flame instantly, the room vomiting thick smoke.

The machine of size No. 3, is about 2; feet in hight, made of iron and of very simple construction. The gas is generated by breaking a vial of sulphuric acid upon a cake composed of saltpeter, charcoalgypsum and coke. The vial is broken by an iron rod pressed against it. The gas instantly escapes through a large orifice, and diffuses itself in a cloud of steam throughout the apartment. It is half vaporwith a little carbonic acid gas and a large propertion of nitre gen. The experiment was repeated and with the same

result. Major Allen then took a vote of those in the building, some who were outside not hearing the call, and it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Phillips had demonstrated thus much-that a fire taking in a close room, and discovered within the very briefest time, was extinguished by the Aunihilator.

It was then proposed to make a more extensive conflagration, which was done by piling the dry stuff against the walls of the building, leaving door and windows open, and kindling it. It blazed instantly, and after about two minutes two of the Annihilators, No. 4, we believe, were introduced and the flames subdued. Before the party left the spot two of the machines were put in operation in the open air. The gas rushes out with a roar like steam and forms a thick white vapor.

No further trial took place. There was much satisfaction and a good deal of doubt expressed among the gentlemen present. One thing, however, was demonstrated, we believe, to general satisfaction namely, that a prompt application of the Annihilator to a kindling fire would immediately subdue it. As Major Allen justly said, if this machine can stop the beginnings, more than half of the great fires that new occur would not take place. It is the time elapsing between the discovery and the application of water or other extinguishers, which does the mischief.

For our own part, we doubted if the first fire made in the building could not have been extinguished by a half dozen pails of water, had they been at hand as

der way, and nursed by all kinds of drafts, would te extinguished by the Annihilator, on account of the escape of the gas and diffusion in the air. We do not say it could not be so extinguished, but it was

not proved on Monday.

The point made, and it is a great one, is, that Phil. lips' Annihilator instantly subdues a fire, in a close room, if applied within a minute or two of the taking of the fire, and that, too, when water could be servicable only if very carefully and skillfully applied, which in a sudden alarm is not likely to be the case.

The case of Mrs. Eldridge, the widow to whom we referred a few days since, is one in which a little money can be well applied -She resides at the south west corner of Seventh-av and Thirty-fourth-st. Any material aid sent to us will be premptly forwarded.

"AN OLD SUBSCRIBER."-We should like to oblige you, but we can't open the door to the 'questions' that would pour upon us. Examine the legal records or newspaper files.

SHIRT-SEWERS' UNION .- The following gentlemen, composing the Finance Committee, are requested to meet at the Hall of the Union, No. 3 Bleeckerst, on Thursday evening, Feb. 12, 1853, 71 o'clock : Rev. Charles Parker, Rev. H. W. Beech er, Dr. E. Parmly, Dr. J D. Russ, Horace Greelev B. J. Howland, Robert B. Minturn, Benjamin Ellis-John H. Swift, Marcus Spring, Haynes Lord, Rich ard H. Manning, J. H. Keyser, Wm. C. Rund, Wm.

The French papers speak of the intention of Bassini, a violinist of some note, to visit the United States. The Messager du Midi mentions his last concert with enthusiasm, and if he be the artist there described his success here is very sure.

The steamer City of New-York sailed on Monday forenoon, with 316 passengers. It appears that through a misunderstanding between the agents, and another party in Boston, about 500 passengers were received, whereas the vessel could take not much more than half that number. When the time arrived for the vessel to sail, a scene of great confusion ensued. A police force was sent for, which at once cleared the ship, and her owners ordered the vessel into the stream. The passengers were then taken out to her in a small boat, and as they got on board, their names were registered and berths assigned them. Those who were compelled to remain, were furnished with a passage by the Sierra Nevada, if such was their choice, or their money refunded.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN STEAMERS .- The steamships Union, Capt. Adams, 64 hours from Charleston, and Florida, Capt. Lyon, 65 hours from Savannah, arrived yesterday morning. We are indebted to our cotemporaries of both cities for late favors.

Palmer, No. 4 Second-st, was entered on Sunday evening and robbed of four overcoats, with which the thief escaped. the thief escaped.

On the same evening the house of Mr. L. Scott, No. 123 First-st., was entered and robbed of twelve silver ten spoons, are gold rings, one pair of sugar tongs, &c., with which the rascal escaped.

BILL OF MORTALITY .- The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and Comby of New-York, from the 31st of January to the 7th February, 1832: Men, 93; Women, 110; Boys, 161;

February, 1832: Men, 93: Women, 110. Boys, 161

Girls, 161—Total, 465.

Diseases.

Delet. Tramens.

Apoplexy.

Dollet. Tramens.

Asthma.

Dropay and Liver.

Asthma.

Dropay in Head. Il Insurity

Bleeding.

Dropay in Head. Il Insurity

Bleeding.

Powned.

From Lungs | Dropay in Head. Il Insurity

Brunned or scald.

Dynamicry.

Liver.

Attrophia.

Dropay in Chest. I Jaundice

From Lungs | Dropay in Chest. I Jaundice

From Lungs | Dropay in Liver.

Attrophia.

Dynamicry.

Liver.

Asthma.

Asthma.

Liver.

Asthma.

Liver.

Asthma.

Asthma.

Asthma.

Liver.

Asthma.

As Caperum Oris.

United States. Soo Wales 1 Brit. Pos. N.Am.

der 10. The progress of the principal epidemic de cases, as compared with the same week last yes, has been as follows: th treek in 1952, do. 1951 ! Sixth treek in 1959, do. Some of the other principal causes of death co

Pifty-four per cent. of the deaths were children un-

The whole number of deaths for the week year, was 425; this year, 465-increase 40, er 10) per

pare as follows :

cent. on the figures for 1831. Probable increase of population, 8 per cent. The comparisons by age show the following tosults:

Saxth mesh in 1832 do. 1831. Sixth mesh in 1832 do. 18

Under 1 year. 125 107 53 to 60 years. 21

1to 2 years. 45 56 56 to 70 years. 56

2 to 5 years. 60 60 75 to 80 years. 11

5 to 10 years. 31 27 00 to 90 years. 5

......455 The place of nativity in each week quoted he been given below: Sixth sectk in 1832, do. 1831 | Sixth sectk in 1831, do 1831 | Urited States ... 189 | 225 | Germany ... 19 | Su Other Countries ... 23

The mortality in the public institutions compared Fifth week in 1832, do. 1831. Fifth week in 1832, do. 1831 Hospitals50 22 Randall's Island. 3 as follows :

From the whole number of deaths we deduct those by violence and other causes, not strictly disease, By disease..... The whole mortality this year, thus far, has b

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Test.

94 90 188 160 160

55 20 152 88 16

65 65 171 71 18

56 65 16 171 71 18

58 65 16 171 71 18

58 65 16 171 71 18

58 65 16 171 71 18

58 65 16 171 71 18

58 65 171 71 18

58 65 18 175 181 18 1852. Total 1st month .. 402 Sixth week Total for 6 Weeks .. 501

Brooklyn.-The following is the weekly report of Deaths in the City of Brooklyn for the week endlag February 7, 1852

Diseases.

Malformation.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Malformation.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Malformation.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Malformation.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Malformation.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Malformation.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Diseases.

Malformation.

Diseases.

Disease 1852: Adults, 87; children, 112. Total, 199. Under 10, 199.

Boston - Deaths for the week ending Feb. 7, 1852: Males, 33 : Females, 25; Total, 59. Children under ALDERMANIAC DOINGS .- In the Board of

Aldermen on Monday night, the chief doings Hose Co. 48 asked for a hydrant in their vicinity.

The Ladies Home for Discharged Female Convicts petitioned for aid in carrying out their benevolent objects. Referred to a Special Committee.

No. 32 asked for the enlargement of their Engine

No. 32 asked for the enlargement of their kagne flouse.

A report in favor of fitting up a part of Franklin Market for a Station-House for a portion of the Folice of the First Ward, was read. This is the first instance below the Twelfth Ward of a division of the force of a single Ward. Ald Sturtevant advocated the report. Ald, Themann partly opposed and partly supported it. The report was unsnimously adouted.

adopted.

Engine Company No. 25 asked for a fire alarm bell on their house. Referred.

Several medical bills contracted by the [Police were paid, on a vote.

The Board concurred with the Assistanta in organizing an Engine Company in Twalfth-st. between Avenues B and C. or near there. They are to have

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN-Sta-TOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN—Stated Seemen.—Monday, Feb 9, 1822

Present—Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President, in the Chair; Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman. Woodward, Ring, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Valentine, Brasto and McConkey.

Petitions—By Assistant Ald. Brown, of Berry & Palmer, for resemble to the state of the second sec

Palmer, for permission to erect an outside iron state-way on their premises, corner of Cedar and West-sts. To Committee on Streets. By Assistant Ald. Valentine, of Eliza Concilin, for reduction of assessment. To Committee on Fi-

By same, of James Nash, and others, for pier foot of 18th-st., East River. To Committee on Wharves,

Reports—Of Committee on Roads, to concur to pave 44th-st. between 5th and 9th-av. Adopted by the following vote: Affirmative—The President, Assistant Ald Brown, Tait. Mabbatt, O'Srien, Rodman, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Valentine, Brasso and McConkey—17.

Of Committee on Streets, in favor of representations of the following the following

Wheelan, Barker, Valentine, Brasto and McCoukey-17.

Of Committee on Roads, in favor of referring pation of owners of property on 10th av. for permanded
to grade the same in front of their premises, it waste
Commissioner, with power. Adopted.

Of same, to concur to regulate, &c., 48.48 el. from
3d to 4th av. Adopted by the following vote: Africantive—The Fresident, Assistant Ald. Brown, Fath,
Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Woodward, R. as. Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wright, Wiecelan, Barker, Valentine, Brasto and McConkey-17.
Communications—Prom the Croton Aqueduat Department, in relation to a new Reservoir. To Committee on Croton Aqueduat Department.

House Robbers .- The dwelling of Mr.